

## Measurement of the $B_s^0$ Lifetime in Fully and Partially Reconstructed $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^-(\phi\pi^-)X$ Decays in $\bar{p}p$ Collisions at $\sqrt{s}=1.96$ TeV

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# Measurement of the $B_s^0$ Lifetime in Fully and Partially Reconstructed $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^-(\phi\pi^-)X$ Decays in $\bar{p}p$ Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV

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We present a measurement of the  $B_s^0$  lifetime in fully and partially reconstructed  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^-(\phi\pi^-)X$  decays in  $1.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  collected in  $p\bar{p}$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 1.96 \text{ TeV}$  by the CDF II detector at the Fermilab Tevatron. We measure  $\tau(B_s^0) = 1.518 \pm 0.041 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.027 \text{ (syst.) ps}$ . The ratio of this result and the world average  $B^0$  lifetime yields  $\tau(B_s^0)/\tau(B^0) = 0.99 \pm 0.03$ , which is in agreement with recent theoretical predictions.

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In the spectator model of heavy hadron decay, the lifetimes of all  $b$ -hadrons are equal, independent of the flavor of the lighter quarks bound to the  $b$  quark. Using the heavy-quark expansion [1, 2] in the calculation of the width, spectator quark interactions enter in higher order  $(\Lambda_{QCD}/m_b)^3$  terms where  $m_b$  is the mass of the  $b$  quark and  $\Lambda_{QCD}$  is the energy scale of the QCD interactions within the hadron. This leads to the lifetime hierarchy  $\tau(B_s^0) \cong \tau(B^0) < \tau(B^+)$ . Theoretical results predict  $\tau(B^+)/\tau(B^0) = 1.06 \pm 0.02$  and  $\tau(B_s^0)/\tau(B^0) = 1.00 \pm 0.01$  [3, 4]. The world averages for the corresponding experimental numbers are  $1.071 \pm 0.009$  and  $0.965 \pm 0.017$ , respectively [5]. The precision of our knowledge of the  $B_s^0$  lifetime is much less than for the  $B^0$  and  $B^+$  lifetimes, and therefore, a more precise measurement would be useful, both in general and for comparison with theoretical calculations. Such a measurement is especially warranted since the agreement on the lifetime ratio between theory and experiment is only fair.

In this Letter, we present a measurement of the  $B_s^0$  lifetime in flavor-specific decay modes. The data come from  $p\bar{p}$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$  TeV at the Fermilab Tevatron. This analysis is based on an integrated luminosity of  $1.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  collected by the CDF II detector between February 2002 and November 2006. This sample yields more than 1100 fully-reconstructed  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^- \pi^+$  candidates with  $D_s^- \rightarrow \phi \pi^-$  and  $\phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-$  after online and offline selection [6]. In addition, the sample reconstructed as  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^- \pi^+$  includes partially-reconstructed (PR)  $B_s^0$  candidates that are used in this lifetime measurement and more than double the number of  $B_s^0$  candidates available for analysis. One such PR decay is  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^- \rho^+$  with  $\rho^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0$  where the  $\pi^0$  is not reconstructed. The inclusion of PR decays introduces an uncertainty in the momentum measurement of a given candidate. However, a correction to the proper decay time has been estimated, and the total uncertainty on the lifetime measurement is improved by the use of the PR final states.

The CDF II detector is described in detail in Ref. [7]. The detector elements relevant for this analysis are the silicon vertex detectors [8–10] and the central drift chamber (COT) [11]. The silicon detectors consist of 7 or 8 layers of microstrip silicon sensors covering the pseudorapidity [12] range  $|\eta| < 2.0$ . The COT is an open cell drift chamber covering  $|\eta| < 1.0$ . Both the COT and silicon vertex detectors are immersed in a uniform 1.4 T axial magnetic field with the field axis parallel to the proton beam.

A data sample enriched in hadronic  $B$  decays is selected with a three-level trigger system that searches for tracks displaced from the primary vertex. At level 1, patterns of hits in the COT are identified as tracks by the extremely fast tracker (XFT) [13]. At level 2, the silicon vertex trigger [14] associates a set of silicon hits with the XFT tracks and improves track measurement precision. The trigger requires each event to contain a pair of charged particle tracks, each having transverse momentum  $p_T \geq 2 \text{ GeV}/c$  and transverse impact parameter  $d_0$

in the range  $d_0 \in [120 \text{ } \mu\text{m}, 1 \text{ mm}]$ , where  $d_0$  is defined as the distance of closest approach between the particle trajectory and the beamline, measured in the transverse plane. The opening angle between the tracks' trajectories ( $\Delta\phi$  in the plane transverse to the beam) must be between  $2^\circ$  and  $90^\circ$ , and their intersection must be at least  $200 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$  from the interaction point, as measured in the plane transverse to the beam direction. At level 3 track reconstruction is performed entirely in software, with the full precision of the tracking system available, and the level 1 and 2 requirements are confirmed. These trigger requirements preferentially select events containing long-lived particles and sculpt the proper time distribution of the particles that are accepted for analysis. CDF also employs two more restrictive triggers that require the tracks in the trigger pair to have opposite charges, individual  $p_T \geq 2(2.5) \text{ GeV}/c$ , and the scalar sum  $p_T \geq 5.5(6.5) \text{ GeV}/c$ .

We reconstruct  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^- \pi^+$  candidates (where  $B_s^0$  and  $D_s^-$  imply  $B_s^0$  candidates and  $D_s^-$  candidates) by first identifying  $D_s^- \rightarrow \phi(K^- K^+) \pi^-$  from tracks with  $p_T > 350 \text{ MeV}/c$  using the invariant mass requirements  $|m(K^- K^+) - 1020.5| < 7.5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  and  $|m(K^- K^+ \pi^-) - 1968.3| < 20 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ . The  $D_s^-$  daughter tracks must satisfy a three-dimensional vertex fit. We then combine each  $D_s^-$  with a positively charged track with  $p_T > 1.0 \text{ GeV}/c$  to form a  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^- \pi^+$  candidate and require the pair to satisfy an additional three-dimensional vertex fit. We do not constrain the mass of the  $\phi$  or  $D_s^-$  in this fit. The decay length of the  $B_s^0$  is measured with respect to the event's primary vertex and must satisfy requirements on the following quantities: the decay length of the  $B_s^0$  projected along the transverse momentum,  $L_{xy}(B_s^0) > 450 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$ , and its significance,  $L_{xy}(B_s^0)/\sigma_{L_{xy}}(B_s^0) > 5$ ; the transverse distance between the  $B_s^0$  and  $D_s^-$  decay points is greater than 0; the transverse impact parameter of the  $B_s^0$ ,  $|d_0(B_s^0)| < 60 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$ ; and the significance of the longitudinal impact parameter,  $|z_0(B_s^0)/\sigma_{z_0}(B_s^0)| < 3$ . Both fits for the  $B_s^0$  and  $D_s^-$  vertices must have reasonable goodness-of-fit values when considering only the track parameters measured in the transverse plane.

To further separate  $B_s^0$  mesons from backgrounds with similar topologies, we require the transverse momentum of the  $B_s^0$ ,  $p_T(B_s^0) > 5.5 \text{ GeV}/c$ , and the angular separation between the  $D_s^-$  and the  $\pi$  from the  $B_s^0$ ,  $\Delta R(D_s^-, \pi_B) = \sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\phi)^2} < 1.5$ . We require the isolation of the  $B_s^0$  to be greater than 0.5, defined as  $p_T(B_s^0)$  divided by the scalar sum of the transverse momenta of all the tracks in a cone of  $\Delta R < 1$  around the  $B_s^0$ . We tighten the requirement on the mass of the  $D_s^-$  ( $|m - 1968.3| < 12 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ ) and veto  $D_s^-$  candidates consistent with  $D^{*-} \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \pi^-$  where the  $\bar{D}^0$  decays to  $K^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ . The  $D^*$  veto is accomplished by taking the  $D_s^-$  daughter tracks ( $K^- K^+ \pi^-$ ), assigning the pion mass to the negative kaon, and requiring  $\Delta m = m(K^+ \pi^- \pi^-) - m(K^+ \pi^-) > 180 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ . We also require that the decay contain two reconstructed

tracks satisfying the level 2 trigger requirements.

The simulated data samples used in this analysis consist of single  $b$ -hadrons generated by BGENERATOR [15, 16] with  $p_T$  spectra consistent with NLO QCD and decayed with EVTGEN [17]. Full detector and trigger simulations are performed. The simulated  $B$  candidates are reconstructed with the same procedure and the same selection as the data candidates. We reweight the simulated sample to match the data distributions for  $p_T(B)$  and trigger scenario mixture.

The lifetime of the  $B_s^0$  meson is determined from two sequential fits. The first is a fit to the invariant mass distribution of candidates reconstructed as  $D_s^- \pi^+$  used to determine the fractions of the total number of events found in the various decay modes. These fractions are then used as fixed inputs in the second fit to the proper decay time distributions of the  $B_s^0$ . The uncertainties on the fractions returned by the mass fit are treated as sources of systematic uncertainty.

The mass fit is an unbinned maximum likelihood fit to the invariant mass of the candidate reconstructed as  $D_s^- \pi^+$  with  $m_B^{rec} \in [4.85, 6.45]$  GeV/ $c^2$ . The mass fit components can be characterized as coming from one of three possible sources: single  $b$ -hadrons, real- $D_s^-$ +track background, and fake- $D_s^-$ +track background. The mass probability distribution functions (PDFs) for single  $b$ -hadrons were obtained from simulation, with an additional small shift and resolution smearing to bring the simulated  $B_s^0$ -peak central value and width into agreement with data. The single- $b$  modes were separated in the fit as follows:  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^- \pi^+ (n\gamma)$ ,  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^\pm K^\mp$ ,  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^- \rho^+$ ,  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{*-} \pi^+$ ,  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{-(*)} X$ ,  $B^0/B^- \rightarrow D^- X$ ,  $B^0 \rightarrow D_s^{-(*)} \pi^+ + D_s^{-(*)} K^+$ , and  $\Lambda_b \rightarrow \Lambda_c X$ . The  $D_s^\pm K^\mp/D_s^- \pi^+$  ratio was constrained to the results of Ref. [18].

Real- $D_s^-$ +track backgrounds consist of a real  $D_s^-$ , produced promptly or from a  $b$ -hadron decay, plus an additional track produced in the event. The mass PDF for these events is obtained from an auxiliary fit to the wrong-sign sample, which consists of data events reconstructed as  $D_s^- \pi^-$  and sideband subtracted in the  $D_s^-$  mass. The mass PDF for the fake- $D_s^-$ +track background is obtained from an auxiliary fit to the  $D_s^-$  sidebands. The results of the mass fit are shown in Fig. 1 with various modes combined for plotting only. The real- $D_s^-$ +track background and fake- $D_s^-$ +track background components are drawn together as the “combinatorial background”.

For the lifetime fit, the variable of interest is the proper decay time, defined as  $ct \equiv (L_{xy}(B_s^0) \cdot m_B^{rec})/p_T(B_s^0)$ . The reconstructed mass  $m_B^{rec}$  is used instead of the world average  $B_s^0$  mass. A salient feature of this analysis is the treatment of partially-reconstructed  $B_s^0$  mesons as signal events that contribute to the lifetime measurement. Since in the partially-reconstructed cases  $L_{xy}(B_s^0)$ ,  $m_B^{rec}$ , and  $p_T(B_s^0)$  are extracted from candidates that are missing particles after reconstruction or have the wrong mass assignment for a daughter particle, a multiplicative cor-

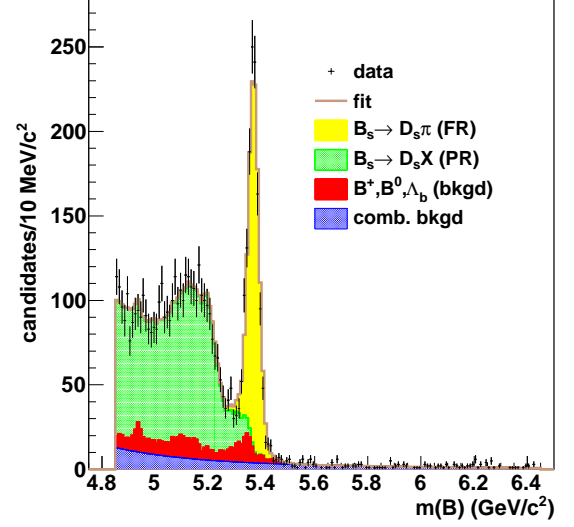


FIG. 1: Mass distribution for candidates reconstructed as  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^- \pi^+$  with fit projections overlaid.

rection factor  $K$  to the decay time is needed.  $K$  is defined as  $K = [p_T(B_s^0) \cdot m_B^{true}] / [p_T^{true}(B_s^0) \cdot m_B^{rec} \cdot \cos \theta_{PR}]$  where  $\theta_{PR}$  is the angle in the  $x-y$  plane between the true momentum of the  $B_s^0$  and the momentum of the partially-reconstructed  $B_s^0$ . Because the ratio  $m_B^{rec}/p_T(B_s^0)$  is numerically very close to the ratio  $m_B^{true}/p_T^{true}(B_s^0)$ , this choice of  $ct$  definition forces the  $K$  factor distributions to be centered near  $K = 1$  with widths of a few percent. The  $K$  factor distributions are determined with simulation.

The lifetime of the  $B_s^0$  meson is determined from an unbinned likelihood fit to the  $B_s^0$  candidates with invariant masses in the range  $[5.00, 5.45]$  GeV/ $c^2$ . There are three main types of lifetime fit components that will be described in the following paragraphs: fully-reconstructed  $B_s^0$ , partially-reconstructed  $B_s^0$ , and backgrounds. The treatment of each component depends on its decay structure and whether it can provide information about the  $B_s^0$  lifetime.

Fully-reconstructed (FR) modes where all of the  $B_s^0$  daughter particles are included with the correct mass assignment in the construction of the  $B_s^0$  candidate are the first type of lifetime fit component. The only FR mode in this analysis is the  $D_s^- \pi^+$ . The core functional form of the FR PDF is an exponential with decay constant  $c\tau(B_s^0)$  convoluted with a Gaussian resolution function with width  $\sigma$ :

$$P_{FR}(ct) = \left[ \frac{1}{c\tau} e^{-\frac{ct}{c\tau}} \otimes_{ct'} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(ct-ct')^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right] \cdot \text{eff}(ct) \quad (1)$$

A multiplicative “efficiency curve” accounts for the trigger and analysis selection criteria:

$$\text{eff}(ct) = \sum_{i=1}^3 N_i \cdot (ct - \beta_i)^2 \cdot e^{\frac{-ct}{\tau_i}} \cdot \theta(\beta_i)$$

The shape parameters ( $\sigma$ ,  $\beta_i$ ,  $N_i$  and  $\tau_i$ ) of the PDF are determined in a fit to a simulated  $B_s^0$  sample where the lifetime used for generation is known. All the parameters for the PDF are then fixed and only  $\tau(B_s^0)$  is varied in the final fit to the data. As we depend on the simulation of the displaced-track trigger, we use a data sample of  $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$  decays collected with a di-muon trigger to assess the accuracy of this assumption and assign a “trigger simulation” systematic uncertainty based on these studies. The partially-reconstructed, PHOTOS-modeled  $D_s^-\pi(n\gamma)$  decays [19] are combined with the FR  $D_s^-\pi$ , as the momentum carried by the photon is small and their lifetime distribution is extremely close to the FR one. This simplification is considered as a possible source of systematic uncertainty.

Partially-reconstructed modes either neglect  $B_s^0$  daughter particles in the construction of the  $B_s^0$  candidate or assign them an incorrect mass.  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^- K^+$ ,  $D_s^- \rho^+$ ,  $D_s^- \pi^+$ , and other decay modes partially reconstructed under the  $D_s^- \pi^+$  hypothesis can also contribute to the  $B_s^0$  lifetime measurement. The PR PDF is similar to the FR PDF of Eq. (1) with an additional convolution with the  $K$  factor distribution for each mode. There are separate efficiency curve parameters for each mode, again determined from fits to simulated events.

The backgrounds in the lifetime fit can either come from decays of  $b$ -hadrons other than the  $B_s^0$  (e.g.,  $B^0/B^- \rightarrow D^- X$ ,  $B^0 \rightarrow D_s^- X$ , and  $\Lambda_b \rightarrow \Lambda_c X$ ), or they can come from real- $D_s^-$ +track and fake- $D_s^-$ +track combinations. The PDFs for the former modes are derived from fits to simulated  $B^0$ ,  $B^-$  and  $\Lambda_b$  samples, while the ones for the latter combinatorial backgrounds come from the two proxies available: the  $B_s^0$  upper sideband taken from the  $m_B^{rec}$  interval [5.7, 6.4] GeV/ $c^2$  and the  $D_s^-$  sidebands. The  $D_s^-$  sidebands are taken from the  $m_B^{rec}$  interval [5.0, 5.45] GeV/ $c^2$  and the  $m_D^{rec}$  interval [1.924, 1.939]  $\cup$  [1.999, 2.014] GeV/ $c^2$ . Both proxies contain a mixture of fake  $D_s^-$ +track events and real  $D_s^-$ +track events, where a real  $D_s^-$  can be poorly reconstructed. All the background shape parameters are fixed in the final lifetime fit.

The analysis procedure was tested extensively on three control samples:  $B^0 \rightarrow D^- \pi^+$  with  $D^- \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^-$ ,  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} \pi^+$  with  $D^{*-} \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ , and  $B^+ \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \pi^+$  with  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$  before performing the  $B_s^0$  fits. Furthermore, the lifetime fit of the  $B_s^0$  was performed using a *blind* approach, i.e. by determining the statistical and systematic uncertainties without knowledge of the fit result itself. Good agreement with the world average values [5] of the  $B^0$  and  $B^+$  lifetimes was found.

The lifetime of  $\tau(B_s^0) = 1.518 \pm 0.041$  (stat.) ps is obtained from the full fit. The fit results are plotted in

Fig. 2. The results of the fits performed separately in the FR mass region ( $1.456 \pm 0.067$  ps) and PR mass region ( $1.544 \pm 0.051$  ps) agree with each other at a level of 1.0  $\sigma$ .

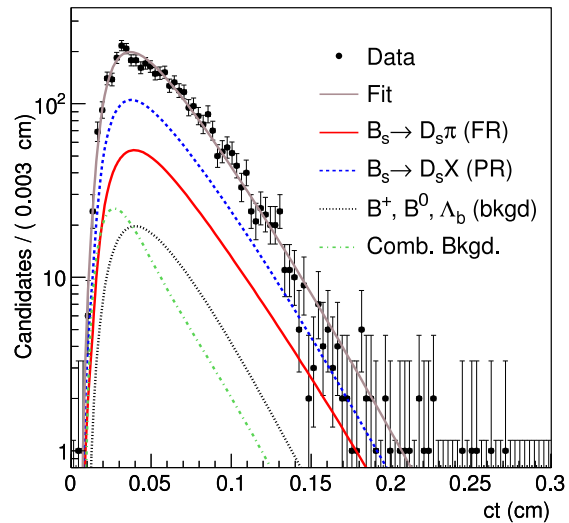


FIG. 2: Distribution of  $ct$  for candidates reconstructed as  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^-(\phi\pi^-)\pi^+$  with fit projection overlaid.

TABLE I: Summary of sources of systematic uncertainty for the  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^-(\phi\pi^-)X$  lifetime fit. The total uncertainty is calculated assuming the individual contributions are uncorrelated.

Description	Value (ps)
Background modeling and fractions	0.019
Fixed single- $b$ background $ct$	0.003
Reweighting for $p_T$ and trigger	0.012
Lifetime contribution of $D\pi$ radiative tail	0.002
Efficiency curve parameterization	0.002
Trigger simulation	0.014
Impact parameter correlation	0.003
Detector alignment	0.003
Total systematic uncertainty	0.027

We use a Monte Carlo technique to assess the systematic uncertainties. For each source of systematic uncertainty, we generate 1000 simulated experiments with the number of events in each experiment Poisson-distributed around the number of events in data. The simulated experiments are generated with a non-standard lifetime fit configuration (where the PDFs or numbers of events in the various modes are modified to account for the systematic effect) and fit with the default configuration. The mean biases returned from the fits to the simulated experiments ( $\tau_{\text{ret}} - \tau_{\text{gen}}$ ) are used to set the size of the



systematic uncertainties. We consider several sources of systematic uncertainty: combinatorial background fraction, modeling of backgrounds from single  $b$ -hadron decays, effect of reweighting the full simulations to match the data, modeling of the trigger bias as a function of  $ct$ , offline-online impact parameter correlation, accuracy of the trigger simulation in Monte Carlo, and detector alignment. Table I contains the final list of systematic uncertainties for this measurement. The largest contribution comes from the uncertainty on the total amount of combinatorial background and the amount of promptly produced real- $D_s^-$  background.

The displaced-track trigger, in addition to modifying the accepted decay length distribution from a simple exponential to the form in Eq. (1), alters the expected mixture of mass eigenstates  $B_{s,L}^0$  and  $B_{s,H}^0$  in the flavor-specific  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^- \pi^+$  decay by preferentially selecting the longer lived  $B_{s,H}^0$ . The size of the imbalance can be calculated using the parameters of the efficiency curve and the world average of  $1/\Gamma = 1.47$  ps [5]. Our result can be corrected back to a flavor-specific lifetime measurement with  $\delta\tau(B_s^0) = -0.11 (\Delta\Gamma/\Gamma)^2$  ps. Given the world average  $\Delta\Gamma/\Gamma = 0.092^{+0.051}_{-0.054}$  [5], the correction would be smaller than our statistical and systematic uncertainties. Therefore, we do not correct the central value or assess an additional systematic uncertainty.

In summary we have measured the  $B_s^0$  lifetime using both fully reconstructed  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^- (\phi\pi^-)\pi^+$  and partially reconstructed  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^- (\phi\pi^-)X$  decay modes, in a sample with  $1.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of integrated luminosity. We measure  $\tau(B_s^0) = 1.518 \pm 0.041$  (stat.)  $\pm 0.027$  (syst.) ps, which is consistent with theoretical expectations [3, 4].

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